

# **State of Alaska FY2002 Governor's Operating Budget Performance Measures**

Department of Natural Resources

## Department of Natural Resources

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

#### **Measure: Number of new and assigned oil & gas rights, plans, and units.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

#### **Current Status:**

In FY 00 approximately 12 major Unit/PA had activities. In FY 01 we will have approximately 22 Unit/PA activities in various stages of review. This fiscal year is not half over and we expect a lot of activity as a result of heavy activity in our last three North Slope lease sales. We are experiencing record-level numbers of applications of all kinds.

#### **Benchmark:**

There is no "benchmark" to measure against. The sheer number of Unit activities or assignments will give some measure of activity but it does not necessarily measure the amount of work the division will need to do. Some Units take a few months and involve relatively few complex issues (e.g. the Redoubt Unit), others involve a variety of interests (State, Federal, Native), are very complex, and can take years (e.g. Colville River Unit). Unit actions today are, in general, very complex because they involve more labyrinthine land positions as the Units "grow together". They also involve the implementation and interpretation of very sophisticated technology, such as 3D seismic and extended reach drilling.

#### **Background and Strategies:**

Participating Areas (PAs) are the producing parts of Units and require separate administrative actions. These actions are at least as complex as those for Units. Much of the PA activity is the result of satellite drilling in and near existing Units. This is a good thing as it helps offset our declining oil reserves, but it also generates a lot of new work for the O&G Division.

Assignment means the assignment of interest in a lease(s) from one party to another. This activity has increased dramatically as a result of the merger. The alignment at Prudhoe means that each company's interest has changed thus we must create assignments to reflect those changes. But the alignment is not complete; neither Chevron nor Texaco are aligned. Once that is accomplished new assignments will have to be made for their interests. This could go on for months or years. If there are other mergers, there will be many more assignments. This is on top of our processing "routine" assignments; those that come in every day and reflect normal business activities. It is not possible to predict how many assignments may come in at a given time, except we know that mergers and acquisitions will always generate a huge amount of additional work.

In FY 00 we received 378 assignments and processed 196; the others remain to be completed but are less urgent than the Prudhoe assignments. In FY 01, from July 1 to Nov 15, we have received 696 assignments and have processed 604 (467 assignments were from the Prudhoe Bay alignment). When (and we don't know when) Chevron and Texaco align they will each generate an additional 540 assignment applications.

Both Unit, PA and assignment activities must be completed for statutory and practical reasons. Naturally we need to comply with law, but as a practical matter these decisions impact the timing of drilling and other lease and Unit activities. Simply stated, delays cost both companies and the State money.

At our most recent lease sale we leased the most acreage in State history, about 750,000 acres. All this land must have title work done to determine the precise number of acres contained in each lease (this is a result of the new Areawide leasing program where title is done after the sale).

**Measure: The percentage of available state land offered for oil and gas leasing, or for exploration**

*(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)*

**Current Status:**

On track to 100% compliance

**Benchmark:**

Offer oil and gas leasing per our published schedule.

**Background and Strategies:**

All available state land is made available through our leasing or licensing programs. The SB281 measure was modified as the division does not sell land, we lease land.

**Measure: Annual volume of timber offered, including volume of timber offered for in-state value-added processing.**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Current Status:**

In FY00 53.7 million board feet were offered for sale. First quarter FY01 on track.

**Benchmark:**

There is no specific benchmark as the volume of timber offered directly corresponds to the level of funding provided.

A total of 39.3 MMBF will be offered in new sales, of which 21.3 MMBF will come from operating funds, and 18.0 MMBF from CIP funds. We estimate that 34.3 MMBF will be aimed at in-state processors, of which 15.5 MMBF will be from this operating component, and 18.8 MMBF from CIP funds.

**Background and Strategies:**

The DNR timber sale program focuses on supporting Alaskan jobs by making timber available for local processors. Competitive and negotiated sales are offered in sizes and locations needed by local processors in all regions of the state. Where feasible, the department also offers salvage sales of beetle-killed timber for either local use or export to accelerate reforestation and defray its cost, reduce wildfire hazards, and obtain value from the wood before it decays.

**Measure: Level of compliance with best management practices, as measured by implementation of a monitoring program of the Forest Practices Act**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Current Status:**

First quarter FY01 on track.

**Benchmark:**

Continued certification of the Forest Resources and Practices Act for compliance with federal Clean Water Act and Coastal Zone requirements by effectively implementing the Act.

**Background and Strategies:**

The FRPA supports the timber and fishing industries by protecting fish habitat and water quality, and providing one-stop shopping for compliance with federal clean water and coastal zone standards. Strategies include updating riparian management standards for Interior and Southcentral Alaska, expanding implementation monitoring into southcentral Alaska, reviewing and improving procedures for documenting reforestation in Interior Alaska, reviewing all Detailed Plans of Operation (DPOs) timely, increasing the ratio of inspections to DPOs received, and training operators and landowners.

**Measure: Percent of fire incidents in the full and critical categories held at less than 10 acres***(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)***Current Status:**

First quarter FY01 on track. Since July 1, 2000 the Division responded to 51 fires, pack tested and red carded 46 local government and volunteer firefighters, and responded to 25 requests for personnel to support other agencies.

**Benchmark:**

Contain 90% of fires in full and critical protection categories at 10 acres or less.

**Background and Strategies:**

The Division of Forestry responds to an average of 430 wildland fires annually in its protection area with the exact number and location being unknowns. The most cost-effective response requires adequate preparedness and coordination with the Division's numerous cooperators. The occurrence of wildland/urban interface fires will continue to increase as the population moves to the wooded areas of the state, climatic changes result in longer fire seasons, and serious insect/disease infestations add to the hazardous fuels problem.

Strategies include providing immediate, aggressive initial attack in coordination with cooperating local government, volunteer fire departments and federal agencies. This strategy includes creating and maintaining cooperative agreements to enhance initial attack response effectiveness. Additional strategies include media coverage of fires to expand public awareness of the impact of human caused fires, support of fire prevention activities, and increased public education on how to create defensible space around private property.

**Measure: Acres of land sold and amounts of revenue generated from land sales***(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)***Current Status:**

In FY 01 our goal is to offer 2,940 acres for an estimated \$2.3 million. In October 2000 the agency received \$1,180,272.05 in high bids on parcels appraised at \$976,810.00.

**Benchmark:**

In FY02, DNR intends to offer 2,500 subdivision lots (re-offers of parcels previously surveyed) 27,650 acres and 250 remote recreation cabin sites.

**Background and Strategies:**

This program makes land available for private ownership. Tasks include offering new lands for sale; identifying and classifying additional lands for private ownership; and administering land sale contracts for lands previously offered. We hope to generate \$2.8 million from these sales.

**Measure: Acres of land conveyed to municipalities***(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)***Current Status:**

On track.

**Benchmark:**

In FY02, DNR intends to transfer at least 12,000 acres to municipalities. DNR also intends to transfer tideland parcels to at least five municipalities.

**Background and Strategies:**

This program transfers state land to municipalities for development, disposal, revenue generation and public purposes. Tasks include determining acreage of entitlements under AS 29.65, approving municipal selections, issuing deeds to municipalities, and identifying and classifying land for municipal ownership.

**Measure: Acres of ground under private-sector mineral exploration***(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)***Current Status:**

An estimated 3.1 to 3.8 million acres is now under active exploration

**Benchmark:**

Based upon the trend of claim data from 1993 to date, it is expected that by the end of calendar-year 2000 there will be about 3.8 million acres of ground subject to active private-sector exploration in Alaska. This corresponds to about 1% of the state's land area.

**Background and Strategies:**

The growth of the mining industry in Alaska has resulted from the complementary actions of the Administration, State Legislature, and the private sector. Annual funding of airborne geophysical/geological mineral inventories of prospective mineral tracts, in combination with Alaska's mine development tax incentive and outreach from the Governor's office, have been significant catalyzing factors. There are many remaining high mineral potential tracts throughout rural Alaska that offer the opportunity for successful mineral exploration and mine development if the fundamental geological and geophysical data needed to guide exploration are generated and made available. Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys plans to concentrate its mineral appraisal resources on these highly prospective areas to generate that data.

**Measure: The number of completed airborne geophysical and geological mineral surveys***(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)***Benchmark:**

The 1000 square mile benchmark is a challenging target given the staff size and funding available to the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys.

**Background and Strategies:**

DGGS intends to maintain this performance measure unchanged for FY2001. We are pursuing complementary federal funding and cooperative agreements with federal agencies in an attempt to acquire resources needed to increase the square miles of geologic mapping that can be completed in a fiscal year. The magnitude of the square miles of airborne geophysical surveys that can be completed in one year is a function of CIP appropriations. A tract of 1000 square miles is in good balance with historic funding, public expectations, and a level of commitment that is effective in catalyzing investment in Alaska's mineral industry.

**Measure: The number of visits by site and type of use of state park units***(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)***Current Status:**

The number of visits is expected to be in excess of 3.5 million. The weather and the price of oil have an impact on the number of visits.

**Benchmark:**

3. 8 million visits for 120 state park units

**Background and Strategies:**

The number of visitors is difficult to define as many of them are repeat customers, so we measure the number of visits by site. All of this is captured in a detailed "Cluster" booklet from which we provide the following summary:

State Area (for SFY00)	VISITS		
	Resident	Non-Resident	Total
Northern	457,738	205,497	663,235
Mat-Su	657,448	229,396	886,844
Chugach	839,966	98,824	938,790
Kenai	551,587	125,791	677,378
Kodiak	121,731	28,434	150,165
Wood-Tikchik	80,221	14,431	94,652

Released December 15th  
01/04/2001 3:23 PM

FY2002 Governor  
Department of Natural Resources

Southeast	217,299	259,337	476,636
Total	2,925,990	961,710	3,887,700

**Measure: The Revenue received by the development and sale of natural resources**

*(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)*

**Current Status:**

In FY00 \$1,071,738,905 was received in total revenues. In FY01 \$324,538,576 is received through October, which compares to \$236,503,670 in FY00, and \$173,857,246 in FY99 for the same period.

**Benchmark:**

The amount of revenue received depends mostly on two factors - the price of oil and the level of production. The department does not control either one. A predictor for the amount of revenue to be received is the price per barrel of oil.

**Background and Strategies:**

The department's mission is to develop, conserve, and enhance natural resources for present and future Alaskans. This means that we try to meet the demand of the resource development in a responsible way and optimize our return in today's market but also by keeping an eye out for the future.

The 2000 Legislative Session passed a Land Disposal Bill (SB283) which provides for us to sell more land to private individuals in the coming years.

**Status of FY2001 Performance Measures**

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● New and assigned oil & gas rights, plans, and units resulting from the BP Amoco-Arco merger		X			
● Acres of state land offered for oil and gas leasing		X			
● Volume of timber offered annually, including volume of timber offered for in-state value-added processing.			X		
● Level of compliance with best management practices, as measured by implementation of a monitoring program of the Forest Practices Act			X		
● Percent of fire incidents in the full and critical categories held at less than 10 acres			X		
● Acres of land sold and the revenue generated from land sales		X			
● Acres of land conveyed to Municipalities		X			
● Acres of ground under private-sector mineral exploration		X			
● The number of completed geophysical and geological mineral surveys		X			
● The number of visits by site and type of visitor		X			

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● The Revenue received by the development and sale of natural resources		X			

## Commissioner's Office

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: The percentage of divisions that meet the assigned performance measures.**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Current Status:**

The Commissioner's Office has been collecting data for the past few years on the divisions' performance measures and adjustments are made as needed. Legislative Audit reviewed our performance against our HB169 measures and reported that we did a good job.

**Benchmark:**

Although there is no official benchmark the department attempts to meet all of its performance measures. Some of the measures are not readily available so we estimate them until a more formal study or report can be completed.

**Background and Strategies:**

The department started the Performance Measures process several years ago and has some good statistical data to report our performance. There are detailed reports available to the Commissioner to see the patterns based on funding level compared to production level. The overall outcomes is what we are most concerned with and are standing by to work with user groups, the legislature, and the Administration to further refine our Performance Measures.

**Measure: Whether new private-sector jobs are created in the natural resource fields of oil and gas, mining, forestry, and farming.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

The Department of Labor reports on employment by industry, which provides a general trend by type of resource field.

The department does not control employment in the industry so this is not the only measure of our success.

**Background and Strategies:**

The department has various programs which indirectly stimulate the creation of new private-sector jobs:

We transfer land to private citizens and municipalities so they can develop these lands.

We offer area-wide oil and gas lease sale to the oil industry to stimulate exploration, job development, and generation of revenues to the state.

We offer timber sales to the Forest industry.

We offer Agricultural land to the farming community.

We allow mining claims to be staked on State Land.

**Measure: The revenue generated by the development and sale of natural resources.**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Current Status:**

In FY00 \$1,071,738,905 was received in total revenues. In FY01 \$324,538,576 is received through October, which compares to \$236,503,670 in FY00, and \$173,857,246 in FY99 for the same period.



**Benchmark:**

There is no specific benchmark as we try to maximize the revenues to the state given the price of the commodity.

**Background and Strategies:**

The department's mission is to develop, conserve, and enhance natural resources for present and future Alaskans. This means that we try to meet the demand of the resource development in a responsible way and optimize our return in today's market but also by keeping an eye out for the future.

The 2000 Legislative Session passed a Land Disposal Bill (SB283) which provides for us to sell more land to private individuals in the coming years.

**Status of FY2001 Performance Measures**

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● The percentage of divisions that meet the assigned performance measures.		X			
● Whether new private-sector jobs are created in the natural resource fields of oil and gas, mining, forestry, and farming		X			
● The revenue generated by the development and sale of natural resources.			X		

## Administrative Services

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

#### Measure: The average time taken to pay vendors

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### Current Status:

In FY00 the average vendor payment time was 22 days.

##### Benchmark:

The standard for average vendor payment time is 30 days, before late charges and penalties are assessed.

##### Background and Strategies:

The strategy is for the department to pay the vendor community within 30 days, this helps both the State and the vendor community with their cash flow. Our goal is to not incur any penalty or late payment interest charges.

#### Measure: The number of late penalties for payroll

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### Current Status:

We currently do not have any penalties for late payroll payments.

##### Benchmark:

The goal is to have NO penalties for late payroll payments.

##### Background and Strategies:

The most important issue for employees is to receive their paychecks on time and in the correct amount. We strive very hard to make sure all paychecks are mailed timely and that they are calculated correctly as this is good for morale and productivity.

#### Measure: The number of audit exceptions

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### Current Status:

The Department just received a "clean" Legislative Audit Report for the department's financial audit for the general fund activity for FY00. (report #10-10000-00)

##### Benchmark:

The ideal is NO audit exceptions!

##### Background and Strategies:

An independent measure of the Administrative Services functions' success is a "clean" audit by Legislative Audit. Our strategy is to have all accounting, payroll, and procurement actions comply with state rules and regulations and generally acceptable accounting and business practices.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● The average time taken to pay vendors		X			

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● The number of late penalties for payroll		X			
● The number of audit exceptions	X				

## Public Services Office

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Number of customers assisted in person.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

Historical data indicates an average of 15,000 customers are served in person on an annual basis.

**Background and Strategies:**

The Public Information Center was created several years ago by combining all the service counters from each division into one central location. This makes the public interface much more efficient for the customer and creates efficiencies for other DNR employees. The Public Information Centers take in payments, process applications, assist the customers with research, and refer people to the proper DNR contacts or other agencies.

**Measure: Number of customers assisted by the PIC web pages.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

Approximately 40,000 customers are served by the PIC web pages annually.

**Background and Strategies:**

As the public becomes more literate with computers and the internet, DNR seeks to utilize this tool to disseminate information and to conduct business processes. With Alaska residents as disperse as they are in this big state, we must utilize current technologies to better serve our remote clientele. The Public Information Center still plays a key role in this internet interface with the public as people still need assistance in finding what they seek. The PIC staff will continue to make the front door pages of DNR's web pages as user friendly, informative and efficient as possible.

DNR offers many services on the internet. Land records, plats, geologic reports, and other research tools are available. Customers can make bill payments on line for many contractual services and mining claims. Our land sale programs utilize the internet to distribute brochures and other pertinent information. Many applications, fact sheets and other program information is available for customers. We are currently developing ways to accept applications on line to reduce paper handling and to provide a better service to customers.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Number of customers assisted.					X

## Trustee Council Projects

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Complete Kenai River Restoration and Recreation Enhancement Project including final report writing.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Current Status:**

Major construction associated with this restoration effort has been completed during the summer of FY2000. Additional planting of revegetation stock will take place in spring 2001.

**Background and Strategies:**

Continued popularity of sportfishing in Alaska will continue to impact streambanks. Documentation of this project's accomplishments will provide information useful to similar restoration and enhancement efforts on other rivers.

**Measure: Expand Cook Inlet Information Management and Monitoring Project to include Prince William Sound.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Current Status:**

Prototype system is complete (FY 2000) for the Kenai River watershed. System specifications for full scale implementation focusing on the entire Cook Inlet Watershed are complete. Additional tools are being developed and extensibility of the system will allow for use statewide.

**Background and Strategies:**

This project was proposed in response to Cook Inlet Area Wide Lease Sale Stakeholder concerns regarding access to and availability of data for analysis in evaluating areas for proposed lease sales. Expanding this project to include Prince William Sound will make information regarding natural resources and scientific studies conducted as a result of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration effort more readily available to the agencies and the public.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete Kenai River Restoration and Recreation Enhancement Project including final report writing.</li> </ul>		X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand Cook Inlet Information Management and Monitoring Project to include Prince William Sound.</li> </ul>			X		

## Recorder's Office/Uniform Commercial Code

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Maintain daily completion of the on-line grantor/grantee and location indexing process for all documents accepted.**

*(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)*

**Current Status:**

Current status: During the fourth quarter of FY00, the objective of daily indexing completion was performed as follows: Bethel 98%; Nome 97%; Sitka 100%; Fairbanks 77%; Juneau 66%; Ketchikan 95%; Anchorage 9%; Palmer 62%; Kenai 44%; Homer 98%; and Kodiak 91%.

**Benchmark:**

In order to provide the greatest service to the public, indexing of the public record information needs to be fully complete at the end of each business day. Many recording facilities in other jurisdictions are able to meet this daily indexing goal as a result of implementing imaging technology.

**Background and Strategies:**

Following a near record high volume level in FY99, recording volumes stabilized during FY00 to more traditional levels. Most offices were able to achieve improvements in this performance measure, although the component continued to suffer setbacks as a result of staff shortages and cyclical fluctuations in volumes. A new indexing system implemented in 1999 enabled the component to resolve the massive indexing backlogs that had accrued under the prior system while still processing incoming work at peak levels. Throughout FY00, significant improvement occurred in meeting this performance objective. Factors preventing 100 percent compliance in all locations included near record recording volumes, staff shortages, late day recordings, lengthy legal descriptions, communication line problems, heavy customer traffic, and late mail deliveries. While the component has no control over the volume of incoming work, it will continue to strive for improvements in this area.

**Measure: Maintain return of original documents to the public within 30 days of recording.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Current Status:**

During the fourth quarter of FY00, this performance objective was met 100% of the time in Kenai, Homer, Kodiak, Nome, Bethel and Sitka. Fairbanks was in compliance 61% of the time; Juneau 84%; Ketchikan 83%; Anchorage 33% and Palmer 97%. Severe staff shortages in various locations have severely hampered the component's ability to maintain currency in this function.

**Benchmark:**

With turnaround times frequently exceeding 2 to 3 months, the component's recording offices have one of the worst delays in the nation in returning original documents. While much of this can be attributed to mail delays and to the logistics of operating remote facilities in the largest state in the nation, the fact is that even a 30 day turnaround time is one of the worst delays in the nation.

**Background and Strategies:**

Up to a quarter million documents are returned by the component to its customers each year. A document recording transaction cannot be considered complete until the document has been returned from the recording office. Return of the document is positive proof that the recording has occurred, and serves as the source of information that is required in the case of mortgages and deeds of trust for assignment and release of the security interest in the future. More and more loans are being sold on the secondary market, and the numbers of out of state lenders are increasing. Delays in returning original documents to them can cause them considerable expense and delays in their own operations.

Technology holds the key to making improvements in meeting this performance measure. With imaging technology, the original documents could frequently be returned immediately to the customer upon recording. Absent improvements in technology, or additional staffing to handle these backlogs, the component will likely continue to accrue unmanageable backlogs in this function.

**Measure: Maintain record search completion time of 24 to 48 hours from the time of receipt of request.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Current Status:**

By the end of the fourth quarter of FY00, this objective was being met 38% of the time by Anchorage; 100% by Palmer; 100% by Kenai; 100% by Kodiak; 100% by Homer; 55% by Fairbanks; 100% by Bethel; 100% by Nome; 100% by Juneau; 89% by Ketchikan; 100% by Sitka; and 36% by UCC Central.

**Benchmark:**

Completion and certification of Uniform Commercial Code search results is a statutorily required function. Searches cannot be prepared and certified until prior day indexing has been completed. A 48-hour turnaround on searches is the national standard utilized in most recording/filing offices throughout the country.

**Background and Strategies:**

Searches fall into a backlog status after 48 hours. Whenever indexing delays exceed that time frame, the component is unable to prepare and certify search results. With the implementation of the new indexing system in January, 1999, the component was able to report considerable improvement in meeting this objective. Since searches are tied to the indexing function, failure to complete daily indexing automatically results in delays of search products. While the component has no control over the volume of incoming work, it will continue to work toward improvements in meeting this performance measure.

**Status of FY2001 Performance Measures**

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Maintain daily completion of the on-line grantor/grantee and indexing process for all documents accepted.			X		
● Maintain return of original documents to the public within 30 days of recording.			X		
● Maintain record search completion time of 24 to 48 hours from the time of receipt of request.			X		

## Information Resource Management

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Maintain computer systems to support annual volume of transactions on LAS and Recorder's Office index.**

*(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)*

**Current Status:**

Systems are being maintained.

**Benchmark:**

The benchmark represents a three year average for transactions for both LAS and the Recorders Office.

Revenue and Billing transactions are ~ 220,000

Land Administration System transactions - 100,000, of which 15,000 require status plat updates.

Transactions can be for:

Land Titles, classifications, Surveys, Land sales, leases, homesites, easements, Rights-of-Way, Municipal Entitlements, Mining Claims & leases, Oil & Gas Leases, Timber Sales, Water Rights, RS2477, receipts for a variety of programs, etc.

**Background and Strategies:**

Automation in high transaction environments is highly cost effective. Information Resource Management (IRM's) strategy is to reduce update cycle time by sharing information between historically isolated systems and to continue to reduce operating costs.

**Measure: Complete at least 80% of computer system deliveries on schedule and within budget.**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Current Status:**

This goal was met. Phase One of the Mining Transaction System was effectively rolled out and a 3 month backlog was eliminated in about 2 weeks time. Records of new mining claims and prospecting sites are now current in LAS.

**Benchmark:**

Benchmark is provided by the annual LRIS detailed project plan and schedule.

**Background and Strategies:**

Information systems are planned, scheduled, and budgeted. This measure accesses the accuracy of that planning and budgeting effort. This strategy assures customers know the cost of their service request and programmers are accountable for their work estimates.

**Measure: Reduce Data entry cycle time for status plat updates by 30% (12 month maximum age).**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Current Status:**

The average backlog for land status plats updates now is 9 months.

Results: Exceeded the goal for Arc/Info automated townships, 12 months reduced to six months. These are the majority of our townships (~60%). Reduced total backlog on older automation (Synercom) by 30%, but oldest actions are still 36 months. Reduced total backlog on mylar townships by about 15%, but oldest actions are 36 months. Clearly, automated townships are the key to successful record keeping.



**Benchmark:**

IRM must maintain three media for status plats: GIS format, CAD format, and ink on mylar. The update benchmark for GIS format is twelve months (oldest request); the update benchmark for legacy CAD format is three+ years; and the ink on mylar benchmark is two+ years. Distribution of plats by media is 61% GIS, 33% Legacy CAD, and 6% Ink on Mylar. Mylar and CAD formats are being converted to GIS.

**Background and Strategies:**

Status plats need to be 're-invented' to take better advantage of the investments made in automation. The strategy is to move our mapping system to a parcel based foundation, where 'parcels' represent land areas under similar management profiles. Land records must also be current to meet user needs. Reduced staff has lengthened update cycle time for the plats. CIP automation has shortened update cycle times. Legacy data formats must be converted to GIS format. Automation is the key to meeting update goals.

**Measure: 10% increase of public use of Department home pages on the Internet.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Current Status:**

Results: This goal was exceeded - growth in total web site usage jumped 40% in the past fiscal year.

**Benchmark:**

FY00-01 DNR Internet Web Statistics show 1.8 million visits between 7/29/98 and 3/31/99.

**Background and Strategies:**

As Internet information systems expand we expect increased ability by the public to fulfill their information and business transaction needs by interacting directly with DNR information systems and not DNR staff. This approach will save the Department time and effort and provide convenience to our customers.

**Measure: Maintain 75% of Public Information Center customers using DNR computing systems.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Current Status:**

Results: This goal was met. Most customers are using the new land records web site, the revenue and billing system, or using the cabin system.

**Benchmark:**

Three quarters of the customers serviced by the Public Information Center utilize some aspect of the DNR electronic information systems. 75% is a two year average as monitored by staff in the DNR Public Information Center.

**Background and Strategies:**

The PIC is the focal point for public contact. Meeting customer needs depends upon DNR information systems. The basic strategy is to provide efficient service and satisfied customers.

**Status of FY2001 Performance Measures**

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Reduce Data entry cycle time for status plat updates by 30% (12 month maximum age).	X			X	
● Maintain computer systems to support annual volume of transactions on LAS at 320,000+ and recorded transactions at 200,000+.	X				
● 10% increase of public use of Department home pages on the Internet.					

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Component — Information Resource Management

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	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Maintain 75% of Public Information Center customers using DNR computing systems.			X		
● 80% system delivery on schedule and within budget.			X		

## Interdepartmental Data Processing Chargeback

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: To account for the annual chargeback allocations against system usage to ensure expenditures match system usage.**  
*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

Benchmark is FY01 \$536.6 of GF funding and \$213.3 of I/A funding, and \$50.0 of Statutory Designated Program Receipts.

**Background and Strategies:**

Contractual chargeback network costs have continued to rise. Mainframe costs appear to be holding steady. The DNR strategy is to reduce or contain cost for FY02 by limiting network devices and maximizing mainframe program efficiency. Statutory Designated Program Receipts is being discontinued.

**Measure: To assure that DNR servers provide core services on a 7X24\*365 basis with a 99% availability, excluding scheduled outages.**  
*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

For FY00 DNR servers obtained a 98% availability status for uptime, but struggled with implementation new server hardware and software updates.

**Background and Strategies:**

DNR staff rely on information systems throughout an entire day, seven days a week. DNR server strategy utilizes Sun Enterprise servers to consolidate functions and assure dependability. Limited system administration staff produced bottlenecks for implementing software updates and hardware updates. This limits staff productivity, including the productivity of the programming staff in the IRM component. The increment for one position will free some resources to address the short-comings in this benchmark.

**Measure: To assure timely response to DNR customer requests for PC support, and thereby maintain staff productivity. Goal is to resolve 95% of user service requests within 4 hours.**  
*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

No DNR statistics are available at this time. A new help desk software system called Helpstar is starting to accumulate statistics.

**Background and Strategies:**

Industry standards for desktop support require prompt resolution of customer computer problems. With limited staffing at DNR the goal is to satisfy the majority of user requests within four hours. The DNR strategy is to utilize the new Helpstar system where users enter problems and search a database for solutions. A technician to support DNR computer needs is being requested through a GF increment. Customer feedback on the new system has been very positive, and has help track issues to full resolution.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
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Component — Interdepartmental Data Processing Chargeback

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	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To account for the annual chargeback allocations against system usage to ensure expenditures match system usage.</li> <li>● To assure that DNR servers provide core services on a 7X24*365 basis with a 99% availability, excluding scheduled outages.</li> <li>● To assure timely response to DNR customer requests for PC support, and thereby maintain staff productivity. Goal is to resolve 95% of user service requests within 4 hours.</li> </ul>		X  X	  X		

## Mental Health Trust Lands Administration

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Exceed the FY02 revenue goal of \$4.9 million dollars, comprised of \$2.0 million in income and \$2.9 million in principal.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

Comparable public and private sector transactions. e.g. oil and gas royalty rates of 12.5% or better, land lease rates of 8% or better, land sales at or exceeding appraised value, and mineral leases at 2.5% net smelter or better.

**Background and Strategies:**

Revenue increase strategy assumes increased revenues from mineral transactions, land sales and leases.

**Measure: Maintain core-operating costs at less than 25% of gross revenues.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

This measure is comparable to operating costs experienced by other western state trust land managers.

**Background and Strategies:**

The Trust Land Office will continue to strive to limit its operating costs through effective use of Trust Land Office resources and cost effective use of public and private sector contractors.

**Measure: Complete required monthly, quarterly and annual reports to the Trust Authority.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

This measure is comparable to reporting expectations associated with school trust land managers in the Western States.

**Background and Strategies:**

Key strategy associated with this measure will be to continue to streamline the reporting process, thereby freeing up more time for revenue generating activities.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Exceed the FY01 revenue goal of \$4.1 million dollars, comprised of \$1.8 million in income and \$2.3 million in principal.		X			
● Maintain core-operating costs at less than 25% of gross revenues.		X			
● Complete required quarterly and annual reports to the Trust Authority.		X			



## Development - Special Projects

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Organize project review team for each project agreement.**  
*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

#### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Organize project review team for each project agreement.		X			

## Emergency Firefighters Non-Emergency Projects

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Use of emergency firefighter personnel for non-emergency hazard fuel reduction and habitat improvement projects.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Current Status:**

EFF crews and individual EFF were utilized twice during the FY00 year by cooperating municipal, federal and state agencies. There is interest by the Municipality of Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula Borough in using them again in FY02.

**Benchmark:**

Ensure that EFF crews and individual EFF are trained and available for use on non-emergency hazard fuel reduction, prescribed fire and other resource management projects.

**Background and Strategies:**

Use of trained and experienced village EFF crews and individual EFF for hazard fuel reduction, prescribed fire and other resource management projects supports the Governor's goal of increasing employment opportunities for Alaskans and also improves wildlife habitat and reduces potential wildland fire threats to the citizens of Alaska, structures and other high value resources.

Utilizing EFF crews for non-emergency hazard fuel reduction and other prescribed fire projects provides opportunities for crews to work together enhancing their skills for wildland fire assignments and provides needed revenue into the rural communities of Alaska.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Use of emergency firefighter personnel for non-emergency hazard fuel reduction and habitat improvement projects.		X			



## Forest Management and Development

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Per Sec. 113(b)(1) SB0281e (2000) Compliance with AS 41.17 (Forest Resources and Practices Act)**  
*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Current Status:**

First quarter FY01 on track.

**Benchmark:**

Continued certification of the FRPA for compliance with federal Clean Water Act and Coastal Zone requirements by effectively implementing the Act.

**Background and Strategies:**

The FRPA supports the timber and fishing industries by protecting fish habitat and water quality, and providing one-stop shopping for compliance with federal clean water and coastal zone standards. Strategies include updating riparian management standards for Interior and Southcentral Alaska, expanding implementation monitoring into southcentral Alaska, reviewing and improving procedures for documenting reforestation in Interior Alaska, reviewing all Detailed Plans of Operation (DPOs) timely, increasing the ratio of inspections to DPOs received, and training operators and landowners.

**Measure: Per Sec 113(b)(2) and (3) SB0281e (2000) Annual volume of timber offered for sale and annual volume of state timber offered for in-state companies and converting to value-added products.**  
*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Current Status:**

First quarter FY01 on track.

**Benchmark:**

A total of 39.3 MMBF will be offered in new sales, of which 21.3 MMBF will come from this component, and 18.0 MMBF from CIP funds. We estimate that 34.3 MMBF will be aimed at in-state processors, of which 15.5 MMBF will be from this operating component, and 18.8 MMBF from CIP funds.

**Background and Strategies:**

The DNR timber sale program focuses on supporting Alaskan jobs by making timber available for local processors. Competitive and negotiated sales are offered in sizes and locations needed by local processors in all regions of the state. Where feasible, the department also offers salvage sales of beetle-killed timber for either local use or export to accelerate reforestation and defray its cost, reduce wildfire hazards, and obtain value from the wood before it decays.

**Measure: Per Sec 113(b)(4) SB0281e (2000) Total costs to the division per board foot sold.**  
*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Current Status:**

First quarter FY01 on track.

**Benchmark:**

DNR is currently developing a benchmark for this new measure that will reflect costs of sale preparation, public review, sale offering, and administration. Because this is a new requirement, DNR is developing a new reporting system to track these costs.

**Background and Strategies:**

DNR strives for an efficient timber sale program. For example, fire and forest management staff are cross-trained for efficient use of personnel, and use of GPS and GIS technology has greatly reduced field and data processing time. However, there are conflicts between offering sales for in-state value-added processing, and reducing costs of the sale program. Value-added sales have higher costs per unit offered, since many are small sales that are less efficient to lay out and administer. Small sales often can't bear the cost of infrastructure development, and local processors lack the expertise and capital to complete reforestation on harvest areas.

**Measure: Per Sec 113(b)(5) SB0281e (2000) Percentage of fires that result from human actions, whether as a function of population growth or other causes.**  
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

**Current Status:**

Too soon to tell.

**Benchmark:**

Reduce the overall percentage of human-caused fires in the Division's protection area.

**Background and Strategies:**

Humans cause approximately 83 percent of the wildland fires occurring each season in the Division's protection area. Strategies include maintaining an aggressive wildland fire prevention program and continued support of the defensible space and FIREWISE concepts in an effort to reduce the overall percentage of human-caused fires.

**Measure: Per Sec 113(b)(6) SB0281e (2000) Percentage of fires in full and critical protection categories that are held to less than 10 acres.**  
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

**Current Status:**

First quarter FY01 on track. Since July 1, 2000 the Division responded to 51 fires, pack tested and red carded 46 local government and volunteer firefighters, and responded to 25 requests for personnel to support other agencies.

**Benchmark:**

Contain 90% of fires in full and critical protection categories at 10 acres or less.

**Background and Strategies:**

The Division of Forestry responds to an average of 430 wildland fires annually in its protection area with the exact number and location being unknowns. The most cost-effective response requires adequate preparedness and coordination with the Division's numerous cooperators. The occurrence of wildland/urban interface fires will continue to increase as the population moves to the wooded areas of the state, climatic changes result in longer fire seasons, and serious insect/disease infestations add to the hazardous fuels problem.

Strategies include providing immediate, aggressive initial attack in coordination with cooperating local government, volunteer fire departments and federal agencies. This strategy includes creating and maintaining cooperative agreements to enhance initial attack response effectiveness. Additional strategies include media coverage of fires to expand public awareness of the impact of human caused fires, support of fire prevention activities, and increased public education on how to create defensible space around private property.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Per Sec. 113(b)(1) SB0281e (2000): Compliance with AS 41.17 (Forest Resources and Practices Act)(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)		X			

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Component — Forest Management and Development

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Per Sec 113(b)(2) and (3) SB0281e (2000): Annual volume of timber offered for sale.</li> </ul>		X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Per Sec 113(b)(4) SB0281e (2000): Total costs to the division per board foot sold.</li> </ul>			X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Per Sec 113(b)(5) SB0281e (2000): Percentage of fires that result from human actions, whether as a function of population growth or other causes.</li> </ul>			X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Per Sec 113(b)(6) SB0281e (2000): Percentage of fires in full and critical protection categories that are held to less than 10 acres.</li> </ul>		X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Per sec 113, SB 0281e (2000): Annual volume of state timber offered for in-state companies and converted to value-added products.</li> </ul>		X			

## Oil & Gas Development

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Compliance with the areawide leasing plan and exploration licensing.**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Background and Strategies:**

The division continues to comply. We postponed two lease sales last year because of the merger. We have five (5) sales scheduled for fiscal year 01 and four license applications are in progress.

**Measure: The percentage of available state land offered for oil and gas leasing, or for exploration.**

*(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)*

**Current Status:**

On track to 100% compliance

**Benchmark:**

Offer oil and gas leasing per our published schedule.

**Background and Strategies:**

All available state land is made available through our leasing or licensing programs. The SB 281 measure was modified as the division does not sell land, we lease land.

**Measure: The revenue received for total state production of oil and gas.**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Current Status:**

In FY00 we collected \$1.0 billion in revenues, compared to \$516 million in FY99

**Benchmark:**

The department does not control the amount of revenues it collects. Production and price are driven by market factors.

**Background and Strategies:**

The (fiscal) yearly totals are posted on our website on a continuing basis. Our website address is:  
<http://www.dog.dnr.state.ak.us/oil/>

**Measure: The creation of private sector jobs in the oil and gas industry in the state.**

*(Added by Legislature in FY2000 version.)*

**Background and Strategies:**

These figures are available at this site:

[http://www.labor.state.ak.us/research/emp\\_ue/ak95prs.htm](http://www.labor.state.ak.us/research/emp_ue/ak95prs.htm)

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
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	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Compliance with the areawide leasing plan and exploration licensing.		X			
● The percentage of available state land acreage offered through lease or sale or for exploration.		X			
● The revenue received for total state production of oil and gas.		X			
● The creation of private sector jobs in the oil and gas industry in the state.		X			

## Pipeline Coordinator

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Encourage the development of a pipeline transportation system on state lands that serves the state's interests.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

- Miles of pipelines under our jurisdiction
- Miles of right-of-way under our jurisdiction

**Background and Strategies:**

- Responsive service to applicants
- Technical excellence in application review
- Lease quality

We have approved eight right-of-way leases in the last three years, doubling the miles of non-TAPS pipelines under our jurisdiction. Three of the eight were for crude oil sales pipelines, with a capacity to transport approximately 250,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

**Measure: Encourage excellent pipeline operations on state lands.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

- Number of crude oil spills greater than 500 gallons in size from our pipelines
- National lost time accident rates related to operation of our pipelines

**Background and Strategies:**

- Lease quality
- Communications with pipeline operators
- Construction oversight
- Operations oversight

We have executed eight leases in the last three years. The new leases are a substantial improvement over previous leases, requiring that a quality assurance plan be completed before lease execution, that more engineering be completed in advance of construction, that a construction plan be approved, and that a surveillance and monitoring program be approved. We will be overseeing new or continuing construction of two pipeline systems this winter--Nuiqsut and Northstar. We have completed 76 surveillances and assessments of TAPS operations and over 400 surveillances and assessments of North Slope pipeline operations thus far in 2000. We have developed a Comprehensive Monitoring Program (CMP) database for TAPS that is now operational.

**Measure: Keep decision makers and the public informed about the pipeline transportation system on state lands.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

- Number of reports published by the Joint Pipeline Office
- Number of media interactions

**Background and Strategies:**

- Periodic detailed reporting to the public

- Proactive briefings for selected stakeholders

In addition to the surveillances and assessments mentioned above, we published 39 reports to stakeholders in 1999 and 50 reports to stakeholders so far in 2000. In total, there are over 300 JPO reports available to stakeholders on various aspects of TAPS and other pipeline operations. We also distribute a weekly report of JPO activities to a wide audience of public officials, media, and other interested parties.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Encourage the development of a pipeline transportation system on state lands			X		
● Encourage excellent pipeline operations on state lands.			X		
● Keep decision makers and the public informed about the pipeline transportation system on state lands.			X		

## Geological Development

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

#### **Measure: Maintain the total value of Alaska's mineral industry at greater than \$1.0 billion dollars**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### **Benchmark:**

Maintaining the total value of Alaska's mineral industry at greater than \$1.0 billion dollars is an important benchmark for Alaska. This benchmark is expected to rise as newly discovered deposits move from initial development to full production. It is significant that in spite of two very difficult years for the worldwide mining industry, the value of Alaska's mineral industry has remained above the benchmark. In Calendar year 2000, the annual value of Alaska's mineral industry was \$1.2 billion.

##### **Background and Strategies:**

The strength of the Alaska mining industry is the result of a working partnership involving the Administration, State Legislature, and the private sector. Many programs in DNR compliment one another to support active exploration for and development of Alaska's mineral resources. DGGs contributes to this effort by generating the fundamental geophysical and geologic data needed to effectively explore highly prospective tracts of mineral terrain. We have also shortened cycle times for getting new geologic and geophysical information into the public domain. Through cooperative programs with federal agencies we are moving massive amounts of geologic data onto the Internet where it is more readily available to catalyze Alaska mineral resource ventures. Good geologic and geophysical data combined with a welcoming business environment have been effective inducements for major capital investment in Alaska's mineral industry. DGGs intends to continue to seek ways of effectively producing the geologic information needed to maintain this investment in Alaska.

#### **Measure: Acres of ground under private-sector mineral exploration**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### **Benchmark:**

Based upon the trend of claim data from 1993 to 1998, it was expected that by the end of calendar-year 1999 there would be about 3.8 million acres of ground subject to active private-sector exploration in Alaska. This corresponds to about 1% of the state's land area. In calendar year 1999, 3,053,800 acres of ground were being held in active state and federal mining claims and state prospecting sites. Mineral exploration was also occurring on an additional unknown number of acres not recorded under any form of land tenure system. Thus we believe that between 3.1 and 3.8 million acres of ground are now under active exploration.

##### **Background and Strategies:**

The growth of the mining industry in Alaska has resulted from the complementary actions of the Administration, State Legislature, and the private sector. Annual funding of airborne geophysical/geological mineral inventories of prospective mineral tracts, in combination with Alaska's mine development tax incentive and outreach from the Governor's office, has been a significant catalyzing factor. There are many remaining high mineral potential tracts throughout rural Alaska that offer the opportunity for successful mineral exploration, mine development and employment opportunity if the fundamental geological and geophysical data needed to guide exploration are generated and made available. DGGs plans to continue concentrating its mineral appraisal resources on these highly prospective areas to generate the needed data. In previous years the announcement of the pending geophysical survey has stimulated considerable new private-sector exploration activity. In FY 2000 the CIP appropriation for airborne geophysical surveys of state lands during FY01 did not reach the threshold needed to conduct a cost effective survey. Thus no new geophysical data for a state-owned mineral tract was acquired. We believe this disruption of the annual geophysical survey program will be reflected in a decline in Alaska exploration expenditures for calendar year 2000.



**Measure: Complete geophysical/geological mineral surveys of at least 1000 square miles of land in the state at target scale of 1 inch=1mile reported by category**  
*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Benchmark:**

The 1000 square mile benchmark is a challenging target given the staff size and funding available to DGGs. In FY2000 DGGs completed 1032 sq. miles of airborne geophysical mapping and 1153 square miles of geological mapping.

**Background and Strategies:**

DGGs intends to maintain this performance measure unchanged for FY2002. We are pursuing complementary federal funding and cooperative agreements with federal agencies in an attempt to acquire resources needed to increase the square miles of geologic mapping that can be completed in a fiscal year. The magnitude of the square miles of airborne geophysical surveys that can be completed in one year is a function of CIP appropriations. A tract of 1000 square miles is in good balance with historic funding, public expectations, and a level of commitment that is effective in catalyzing investment in Alaska's mineral industry. In FY01 the airborne geophysical CIP appropriation was below the threshold needed to conduct a cost efficient survey. Thus no state-owned mineral tract will be surveyed in FY01. DGGs was able to secure a commitment of federal funds to geophysically survey about 1035 square miles of a mixed ownership (federal - Native Corporation - state) land in southwest Alaska. Because of the ownership pattern of this land, however, we do not believe that this airborne geophysical data will have the same impact on exploration investment as would a survey over predominantly state lands where access is more open and right of tenure is more certain.

**Measure: New acres of ground explored for oil and gas resources by the private sector**  
*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Benchmark:**

If competitive lease sales had been held in FY01, DGGs expected that data and information generated by the division's energy resource assessment project would have contributed to 308,000 acres of additional ground being acquired by the private sector for focused oil or gas exploration. Because of the ARCO-BP merger, however, no lease sales were held for North Slope tracts.

**Background and Strategies:**

The DGGs energy resource assessment project is focused on identifying and filling critical data gaps in the geologic framework of highly prospective areas to encourage new private sector exploration ventures and maintain a healthy oil industry in Alaska. Under the area-wide lease process initiated in 1998, companies are developing new exploration strategies and fiscal plans for all state acreage available on the North Slope, Beaufort Sea and Cook Inlet areas. The state's energy resource assessment project provides essential geologic framework information requisite for valuing their bids for competitive leases upon these lands and to guide subsequent exploration. Geologic information provided by the state for prospective petroleum exploration areas will increase in importance in the years to come if the state is successful in attracting smaller oil companies with less capital to Alaska.

**Measure: Number of users requesting information on the geology of Alaska from the DGGs Web site**  
*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Benchmark:**

The DGGs Web site came on line during FY96. Since that time usage has risen steadily. There is an increasing demand from the users of Alaska geologic data for more DGGs data on the Internet. We expect that demand will continue to rise but we do not know what level to set as a benchmark. As an initial estimate, in mid-FY00 we forecast 20,000 Internet contacts for FY01. By the end of FY00 we had 21,737 users who sought information on the DGGs Web site.

**Background and Strategies:**

The main object of the DGGs Web site is to supply geologic information collected by DGGs to the public at large, including industry, government agencies, and private citizens, as quickly and completely as is feasible. Available at this time is information on publications of DGGs organized by geographic location, downloadable requests for proposals for geophysics contracts, and complete versions of several DGGs publications, including newsletters and

annual Minerals reports. While there is a constant demand for more data and faster delivery, additions to the Web site are sporadic. DGGs does not have a full time position dedicated to fulfilling the demands of the public for getting data out to them over the Internet, nor is data ready to be released fast enough in a usable digital form. DGGs is currently involved in a project to provide over the Web scanned copies of all DGGs technical publications; completion of this task is anticipated for mid-FY01 and is about on target. We expect that when these documents are available that the Web site will become a primary avenue for securing Alaska geologic resource and engineering geologic data.

**Measure: Number of responses made by the division to requests for information or assistance relating to engineering geology or hazards issues in the state**  
(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)

**Benchmark:**

Even before DGGs began keeping records of these responses in FY96, it was clear that there was a high demand for this service, which consistently required on the order of 70-80 responses per year. This demand has been increasing and in mid FY00 we estimated that the number of requests would continue to exceed 100 per year. By the end of FY00 the actual recorded responses were 320.

**Background and Strategies:**

A significant component of the workload in DGGs' Engineering Geology section entails providing timely responses to requests for information and technical assistance on hazards like earthquakes, landslides, and permafrost. Additionally, DGGs fields requests regarding engineering characteristics of geologic materials with regard to aggregate resources and foundation conditions. These requests come from other DNR divisions, other state agencies like Transportation & Public Facilities, Emergency Services, and Community & Economic Development, private geotechnical consultants, local governments, schools, and individuals. Nearly all requests require research to locate the area of concern, compile applicable geologic maps and other literature, and formulate a reasoned response. Rather than viewing these requests as troublesome diversions from our scheduled project work, DGGs sees them as an indication of need for better planning and design information and as an opportunity to help reduce long-term costs of responding to and rebuilding unnecessarily from events that can be anticipated and designed for. DGGs intends to improve awareness of the needs for engineering-geologic information and will continue to make these increasing requests a priority while at the same time not sacrificing our commitments to scheduled project work.

**Status of FY2001 Performance Measures**

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Annual value of Alaska's mineral industry		X			
● Acres of ground under private-sector exploration			X		
● Complete geophysical/geological mineral surveys of 1000 square miles of Alaska lands				X	
● Number of users requesting information on the geology of Alaska from the DGGs Web site		X			
● New acres of ground explored by the private sector for oil and gas			X		
● Number of responses to requests for information or assistance relating to engineering geology or hazards issues in Alaska		X			

## Water Development

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

#### Measure: Number of Water Right Files applied for and processed

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### Current Status:

In FY00 225 applications were received, and the backlog of applications was 490.

##### Benchmark:

In FY 00, the Water Management Unit processed approximately 104 water rights and issued 119 temporary water use permits.

##### Background and Strategies:

Staff will not be able to keep up with demand for service in FY 01 due to budget cuts. For FY 02, DNR is proposing a budget increment and regulatory changes to the program. The funding and changes will allow the Division to change the level of services to the point where all applications are processed each year. The details of the proposal are explained elsewhere in this budget document.

#### Measure: Number of Periodic Dam Safety Inspections

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### Benchmark:

Staff performed 12 dam safety inspections as well as issuing 13 authorizations to construct, repair or modify a dam.

##### Background and Strategies:

Authorizations and inspections are the basic tools to insure that dams under state jurisdiction remain safe and protect downstream life and property.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Number of Water Right Files Processed				X	
● Periodic Dam Safety Inspections		X			

## Claims, Permits & Leases

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

#### **Measure: Number of leases and permits issued for public and private use of State Land**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### **Benchmark:**

No specific benchmarks are provided as each of the many different types of permits and leases are unique.

##### **Background and Strategies:**

Revenue: One specific measure that was achieved for FY 00 and will be achieved this year, is that development should pay for itself and provide a return to the state. That is, this component provides the basic authorizations for the use and development of state land. Overall, the authorizations in this component provided more revenue to the state than the component services cost the state. The component more than pays itself. It provides a return to the general fund and provides over a million dollars to the permanent fund as well.

There are many different types of permits and leases. Additional output and measurement information is available upon request from DNR Admin Services Manager (Nico Bus 465-2406).

#### **Measure: Number of private-sector jobs created by the issuance of new permits for mining.**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### **Benchmark:**

The last year for which data is available for this measure is calendar year 1999. At that time mine employment was 3,166 private sectors jobs.

##### **Background and Strategies:**

The Division's role in creating private-sector mining jobs is to provide secure land tenure for the industry, and to maintain a high quality permitting system that is efficient for the industry, protects public resources and appropriately involves the public in decisions that affects them. As described elsewhere in this budget document, the processing time for new mineral locations has gone down six-fold during the last year, which increases the industry's ability to rely on state information to maintain their land tenure.

With respect to permitting, the state is now working on permitting actions at the True North and Pogo mine projects. These and the resumption of mining at Illinois Creek will add significant private sector mining jobs for Alaskans.

#### **Measure: Number of Active placer, lode, and coal mines and the number of mining claims staked and processed.**

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### **Benchmark:**

In FY 00, the division granted 346 mining permits: 260 1-year permits and 100 5-year permits. In FY 00, there were 4 large (lode) mines operating in the state: Greens Creek, Red Dog, Illinois Creek, and Fort Knox. In FY 00, the Usibelli complex had three operating coal mines. In 1999 (the most recent statistics), there were 12,793 new mining claims and 1,892 prospecting sites: a new record for Alaska.

##### **Background and Strategies:**

With respect to placer mines, the state expects to gain placer mines as federal mines convert to state ownership to escape increasingly complex and difficult federal rules. The Division's role in expediting that process is to maintain its current workable permitting system and to expedite the conveyance (from federal to state). With respect to large lode mines, the state is making permitting decisions on two new mines: True North and Pogo. With respect to coal mines,

the state is permitting a new coal mine in Healy Valley and may work on a major revision to Wishbone Hill which will make coal from the Matanuska field more likely to be mined. Finally, the increase in service for claim processing has been discussed extensively elsewhere in this component's budget submission.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Number of leases and permits issued for public and private use of State Land		X			
● Number of private-sector jobs created by the issuance of new permits for mining		X			
● Number of active placer, lode, and coal mines and the number of mining claims staked and processed		X			

## Land Sales & Municipal Entitlements

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

#### Measure: Number of acres of land conveyed to municipalities

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### Benchmark:

In FY 02, DNR intends to transfer at least 12,000 acres to municipalities. DNR also intends to transfer tideland parcels to at least five municipalities.

##### Background and Strategies:

This program transfers state land to municipalities for development, disposal, revenue generation and public purposes. Tasks include: determine acreage of entitlements under AS 29.65, approve municipal selections, issue deeds to municipalities, and identify and classify land for municipal ownership.

#### Measure: Number of acres of land sold and amounts of revenue generated from land sales

*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

##### Benchmark:

In FY 02, DNR intends to offer 2,500 subdivision lots (re-offers of parcels previously surveyed), totaling approximately 25,000 acres, and 250 remote recreation cabin sites (2,500 acres).

##### Background and Strategies:

This program makes land available for private ownership. Tasks include: Offer new land for sale; identify and classify additional lands for private ownership; and administer land sale contracts for lands previously offered. In FY 02, DNR intends to offer 2,500 parcels of land, totaling 25,000 acres, and we hope to generate \$2.8 million.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Number of acres of land conveyed to municipalities	X				
● Number of acres of land sold and amounts of revenue generated from land sales		X			
● The average revenue received for each land sale or lease.		X			

## Title Acquisition & Defense

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

#### Measure: Acquire Land (Statehood Entitlement)

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

##### Benchmark:

DNR expects to receive approximately 50,000 acres toward its statehood entitlement from BLM. For FY02, DNR expects to receive approximately 150,000 acres. This is a one time deal placed on the Conveyance Priority List for conveyances. "The Denali Block" is a highly mineralized area requested by industry for State ownership for development of the state's natural resources.

##### Background and Strategies:

Receipt of this land will require review of approximately 320 BLM decisions to ensure that clear title is established with appropriate access, to protect public access. Many, approximately 10-20% of the BLM decisions will be challenged or changed through negotiations to ensure that the state receives clear title and appropriate access.

#### Measure: Provide Title Reports

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

##### Benchmark:

Prepare four title reports for area wide oil and gas lease sales and complete approximately 830 title reports to pass patent to private land to citizens of Alaska and other 3rd parties.

##### Background and Strategies:

Title reports are required to ensure that third parties - such private citizens who purchase state land - receive clear title to their land.

#### Measure: Maintain Records of State Ownership

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

##### Benchmark:

Maintain the approximately 200,000 case files that record ownership of land or interest in land, and provide new technologies for fast retrieval of information.

#### Measure: Issue Conveyance Documents

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

##### Benchmark:

Issue approximately 820 conveyance documents.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Acquire Land (Statehood Entitlement)		X			
● Provide Title Reports		X			
● Maintain Records of State Ownership		X			

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Component — Title Acquisition & Defense

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	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Issue Conveyance Documents		X			



## State Historic Preservation Program

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: The % of identified historic properties entered on the state inventory and the % of sites nominated for the Nat'l Register of Historic Places that are eligible and listed on the nat'l registry**  
*(Developed jointly with Legislature in FY2000.)*

**Current Status:**

(Performance Measure could not be stated exactly as SB 281 due to size limitations for the field in the Alaska Budget System.)

With current staff the percentage is expected to be at 65%.

**Benchmark:**

Identify: 1,000 new sites reported

Document: 400 new sites entered into inventory, 350 site entries updated

Evaluate: 200 properties for historic significance

**Background and Strategies:**

Identifying, evaluating and documenting historic sites and buildings provides information on historic significance, which is used to protect sites potentially impacted by development or to identify opportunities for heritage tourism development. These activities are an integral part of the national historic preservation program the Office of History and Archaeology administers.

**Measure: Encourage investment in historic properties through grants, tax credits, partnerships, and information services.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Current Status:**

On track

**Benchmark:**

Grants: \$500,000 for rehabilitation of historic properties and for acquiring new information on historic and archaeological properties

Tax credits: Make information widely available and anticipate \$500,000 spent by owners in rehabilitation of 2 historic buildings used for commercial purposes

Partnerships: \$500,000 for historic preservation development programs

Information services: \$50,000

**Background and Strategies:**

Identifying, evaluating and documenting historic sites and buildings provides information on historic significance, which is used to protect sites potentially impacted by development or to identify opportunities for heritage tourism development. These activities are an integral part of the national historic preservation program the Office of History and Archaeology administers.

**Measure: Protection of historic resources consistent with historic preservation policy with minimum impact on economic development.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Current Status:**

On track.

**Benchmark:**

Review 2,500 development projects for impacts to historic and archaeological resources; work with 25 state and federal agencies to comply with federal and state historic preservation laws.

**Background and Strategies:**

Consultation early in a project's development or planning phase provides the greatest benefit and least impact on development projects. Accurate, complete information on historic properties is critical to effective and efficient project reviews. Changes in the federal Section 106 process expands the responsibilities of the SHPO office but also provides streamlining opportunities.

**Status of FY2001 Performance Measures**

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The percentage of identified historic properties entered on the statewide inventory and the percentage of sites nominated for the National Register of Historic Places that are determined eligible ....</li> <li>● Encourage investment in historic properties through grants, tax credits, partnerships, and information services.</li> <li>● Protection of historic resources consistent with historic preservation policy with minimum impact on economic development.</li> </ul>	X	X			

## Parks Management

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Maintain Park access (e.g. properly maintained and open for business) for 3.5 million visits at 100% (120) of park units.**

*(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)*

**Current Status:**

On track

**Benchmark:**

Our benchmark is to keep the park facilities open 100% during the scheduled season for each unit.

**Background and Strategies:**

There are 120 park units which we plan to provide access to by the public. Our strategy is to keep these units properly maintained and staffed. We employ volunteers and Alaska Conservation Corps staff, as well as our regular staff, combined with contracts with private vendors in order to make the visits to our parks a pleasant experience.

**Measure: Number of visits by site and type of visits.**

*(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)*

**Benchmark:**

The benchmark is based on the number of visits which is 3.5 million, the number of Park Units was 120.

**Background and Strategies:**

The number of visitors is difficult to define as many of them are repeat customers, so we measure the number of visits by site. All of this is captured in a very detailed "Cluster" booklet from which we provide the following summary:

State Area (for SFY00)	VISITS		
	Resident	Non-Resident	Total
Northern	457,738	205,497	663,235
Mat-Su	657,448	229,396	886,844
Chugach	839,966	98,824	938,790
Kenai	551,587	125,791	677,378
Kodiak	121,731	28,434	150,165
Wood-Tikchik	80,221	14,431	94,652
Southeast	217,299	259,337	476,636
Total	2,925,990	961,710	3,887,700

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	Achieved	On track	Too soon to tell	Not likely to achieve	Needs modification
● Maintain Park access (e.g. properly maintained and open for business) for 3.5 million visits at 100% (120) of park units.		X			
● Number of visitors by site and type of visitor.		X			



## Parks & Recreation Access

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: Maintain Park Access (e.g. properly maintained and open for business ) for 3.5 million visits at 100% (120) of park units.**

*(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)*

**Background and Strategies:**

Additional output and measurement information available upon request from DNR Admin Services Manager (Nico Bus 465-2406).

**Measure: Provide continued state assistance for economic development by raising money from sources other than state government for trail maintenance and site development.**

*(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)*

**Background and Strategies:**

Additional output and measurement information available upon request from DNR Admin Services Manager (Nico Bus 465-2406).

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maintain Park Access (e.g. properly maintained and open for business ) for 3.5 million visits at 100% (120) of park units.</li> </ul>		X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provide continued state assistance for economic development, by raising money from sources other than state government for trail maintenance and site development.</li> </ul>		X			

## Agricultural Development

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: The number of acres of agricultural land sold and placed in production.**

*(Added by Legislature in FY2000 version.)*

**Current Status:**

One or two sales of Title 38 agriculture land are held annually.

**Benchmark:**

At least one sale held annually.

**Background and Strategies:**

The Division of Agriculture has an inventory of returned land, which it is now reselling. This inventory will be gone in one to two years. The next step will be to start selling raw land, a more difficult and expensive process, but critical to continued agriculture development.

Because clearing land to place in production is a multiple year process this measure is difficult to quantify. Agricultural statistics are on a one-year lagging schedule. Over multiple budget cycles. Our disposals should show a net increase placed in production.

**Measure: The percentage change in the monetary value of agricultural products grown in the state that are sold domestically and exported.**

*(Added by Legislature in FY2000 version.)*

**Current Status:**

1997 - \$28,468,000  
1998 - \$27,511,000  
1999 - \$28,538,000  
2000 - Not available

**Benchmark:**

Over a five year and ten year average we would like to show an average increase of 2 to 3 percent. The national averages have struggled over the last five years to show any net increase. Because Alaska agriculture is still in a development phase we hope to show small annual increases.

**Background and Strategies:**

The statistics are always one year behind the current year. We pull the number from Alaska Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings excluding the Aquaculture industry.

We expect increases each year but the last three reporting years show this number can quickly change due to weather conditions, marketing factors, plant or animal disease, or other factors that affect our ability to assist the industry.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● The number of acres of agricultural land sold and placed in production.			X		

Component — Agricultural Development

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The percentage change in the monetary value of agricultural products grown in the state that are sold domestically and exported.</li> </ul>		X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sell land for agricultural purposes and realize revenue from land sales.</li> </ul>			X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inspect agricultural products for grade and quality.</li> </ul>		X			

## North Latitude Plant Material Center

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: The number of improved crop accessions produced by the plant material center and grown on farms in the state.**

*(Revised from Legislature's FY2000 version.)*

#### Current Status:

The Plant Materials Center (PMC) documents field plantings and records planting sites. We also list sales and production in the annual report. The PMC tests and develops new crops for industry. We have and have had an extensive program in new crop development. This is the basic purpose of the PMC. By doing demonstration projects, we market commercial production. By developing revegetation specifications, we market seed produced in Alaska. We are the state's repository for Alaska developed crops.

New crop collections grown on the PMC are 52 in initial stage, 12 in the intermediate stage and 14 in the final stage. Grown at the PMC Nursery are 18 in research stage. Potatoes - 224 varieties are maintained on PMC soil, 86 varieties are in tissue culture, 44 varieties are in greenhouse production and 104 varieties were sold to producers. Grain - 26 varieties.

#### Background and Strategies:

The word "new" was replaced by "improved". Eventually we will reach a point where nothing is "new", only improved. The word "variety" was replaced by "accessions". Variety is a specific term describing a specifically named variety.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● The number of improved crop accessions produced by the plant material center and grown on farms in the state.		X			
● To encourage private seed producers to grow registered, and in some cases, foundation seed.		X			
● Cooperatively develop reclamation techniques with industry.		X			
● Develop supplies of native seed needed by industry and produced by industry.		X			
● Produce forty-seven certified seed varieties and maintain thirty potato varieties.		X			



## Agriculture Revolving Loan Program Administration

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: The loan to equity ratio in the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund.**

*(Added by Legislature in FY2000 version.)*

**Current Status:**

FY01 - 28.9%

FY02 - Too soon to measure

**Benchmark:**

The Board of Agriculture and Conservation has expressed interest in increasing the amount of funds loaned to generate additional income for the fund.

**Background and Strategies:**

Due to rapid development policies twenty years ago the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund loaned money to borrowers who were unable to repay. A large repossessed portfolio resulted which required increased work to maintain the assets.

We continue to sell these assets at a responsible rate thus bringing them back into production. This helps maintain the fund balance through liquid assets and decreases maintenance responsibilities allowing us to focus on lending and program enhancement.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● The loan to equity ratio in the Agricultural Revolving Loan Fund.		X			
● Maintain is saleable condition and dispose of repossessed properties.		X			
● Make Loans		X			

## RS 2477/Navigability Assertions and Litigation Support

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure: RS 2477 Case file summaries completed.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

In FY00, the division completed 2 case file summaries and responded to requests for information and further research to the Department of Fish and Game.

**Background and Strategies:**

Continue to conduct research and respond to public requests as information becomes available. In FY02, expect to complete two RS 2477s for report to the legislature in January 2003.

**Measure: Number of actions taken for RS 2477 Assertion/Litigation Support.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

In FY00, the division responded to 3 litigation actions, including the proposed settlement for Harrison Creek-Portage Creek litigation between the State and the Federal government.

**Background and Strategies:**

Continue to provide litigation support as necessary and begin one new case in federal court.

**Measure: Number of actions taken for Navigability Assertion/Litigation Support.**

*(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)*

**Benchmark:**

In FY00, the division completed 70 actions in response to litigation, assertions, and review of federal actions.

**Background and Strategies:**

Continue to conduct research and respond to public requests as information becomes available. In FY02, expect to complete 75 actions.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● RS 2477 Case file summaries completed		X	X		
● Number of actions taken for RS 2477 Assertion/Litigation Support		X			
● Number of actions taken for Navigability Assertion/Litigation Support.					

## Fire Suppression

### Key Performance Measures for FY2002

**Measure:** Reduce the overall percentage of human-caused wildland fires in the Division's protection area.  
(Not yet addressed by Legislature.)

**Current Status:**

Too soon to tell.

**Benchmark:**

Reduce the overall percentage of human-caused wildland fires in the Division's protection area.

**Background and Strategies:**

Humans cause approximately 83 percent of the wildland fires occurring each season on the Division's protection area.

Strategies include maintaining an aggressive wildland fire prevention program and continued support of the defensible space and Firewise concepts in an effort to reduce the overall percentage of human-caused fires.

### Status of FY2001 Performance Measures

	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>On track</i>	<i>Too soon to tell</i>	<i>Not likely to achieve</i>	<i>Needs modification</i>
● Percentage of fires in full and critical protection categories that are held to less than 10 acres.		X			